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of which selectively have less gain in those directions from which strong interference signals arrive at the receiver, cause the ratio between useful power and interference power at the receiver end to be maximized.

VW 6/17/08 22
NE wrong page & line
Paragraph beginning on line 8 of page 7 has been amended as follows:

The previous considerations relate to the receiver end. In duplex systems, each receiver is paired with a transmitter. If multi-antenna systems are used for receiving and transmitting, the information about the received interference (obtained in accordance with the method explained above) can be used for advantageously driving the antennas in the transmitting case. The basic idea of this is that sending one's own signals into the directions from which strong interference signals are incident tends to produce strong interference in other receivers. When a number of antennas is used, therefore, the knowledge of the main directions of interference at the receiver end can be generally used, independently of the transmission system considered, to radiate as little power of the transmitted signal as possible in the directions of the main interference source and thus to reduce interference seen throughout the system.

Paragraph beginning on line 11 of page 8 has been amended as follows:

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The transmitted bursts include two data blocks and a midamble arranged between them which provides for the channel estimate at the receiver end. In the text which follows, the first data block of a burst will be considered in the description of the data detection. A corresponding observation would apply to the second data block. According to R. Schmalenberger, J.J. Blanz: Multi antenna C/I balancing in the downlink of digital cellular mobile radio systems. Proc. IEEE Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC'97), Phoenix, 1997, p. 607 to 611, a system matrix A can be set up which includes both the $K \times K_a$ channel impulse responses of the K subscribers to the K_a receiving antennas and the type of signal generation at the transmitter end. Together with the total data vector d , which includes the data blocks of the K subscribers, and a total interference vector n , the total received-signal vector e